FURTHER PARTICULARS. The Pertions Recreat from Fort Conger-A

Weary Winter-Scenes When the Party Were Found. A special dispatch from St. Johns to the

Herald gives full details of the return of Lieutenant Greely's men from Fort Conger. We take up the narrative from the time that their hardships setually commenced. Here, near Cape Albert, Major Greek determined to abandon the steam launch determined to abandon the steam launch and Valorous, which was accordingly done, two small sleds being made from the unside works of the launch. With these and the tweive-man English sled, which had been recovered from Thank God Harbor, where it was left by Beaumont, and had been brought along to mest such an emergency, the party set out across the ice for the nearest point of land above Cape Sabine, some eleven miles distant. It was a weary journey; the ice was rough and humanocky, and two journeys were required with the small sleds for the provisions and two with the larger one to transport the boats. Even then they accomplished only about one mile daily. Officers and men worked alike at the drags. On September 13th, finding that the large sled was weakening, the whole-boat was abandoned and only the Beaumont remained. Twice driven back into Kane sea by sentithwesterly gales, and fearing as nuch that they would be driven to the southwasterly gales, and the southwasterly gales. fearing as much that they would be driver tearing as much that they would be driven to the southward post Cope Sabine as that they would not reach that point, the floc on which they were travelling was driven, on September 22d, by a northwest gale, down by Brevoort island to the mouth of Baird thlet, where it was stopped by grounded bergs and so broken up that they were left on a small piece only about fifty yards to on a small piece only about lifty yards in liameter. The floe continued to come down distracter. The foc continued to come down from the northward, and, grinding and crumbing together, piled up in some places to a height of twenty-five feet. Their en-caugment, of snow-houses and tents, was troken up, sad they were forced to attempt a landing, which they finally effected on the north side of Baird inlet on September 23th.

Two men, Rice and Esquiman Jens, were at once sent to Cape Sabine to examine into the state of affairs there, while the remainder, except Long and Esquiman Prederick, who were detailed as honliers, set about constructing winter quarters. Game, however, was very scarce, and only three scale and a few plarmican were obtained. Rice and Jens returned on the 2th of October with the discouraging news of the Proteus with the discouraging news of the Protons canty supply of provisions Sabiree. Major Greely, upon hearing au report, arnounced that the party must andou Esquiemu Point, as he had named and transfer the camp to a place nearer

A start was made on the next day, when ane load of provisions was advanced as far as Rosee Eav, and on the 11th the remainder. They then travelled along a strait discovered by Rice, and named after him, which connects Rosse Bay with Buchanan Straits, placing Cape Sabine on an-island instead of the mainland, as was formerly supposed. Rice and Jens having gone to Cape Isabella to ascertain whether any sup-plies had been left there last year, found y the 144 pounds of meat left there by English in 1875. OK SCANTY KATIONS.

The people had been on reduced rations alone september 25th, when the allowance of ment was made twelve onness, and at Eskuro Point one half that quality. On the evening of October 15th they reached the Proteins wreck cache, with all their provisions, except one load, which had been cached at Ocched Hat Island, and set a vork on winter-quarters. A hat was to work on winter-quarters. A but was heat from the Beebe cache, the oars serving as rafters, and covered with canvas, the sides being banked up with snow. Of course, there were no means of heating it, as barely fuel enough was obtained to warm the food. It was never cocked. On the ground canvas was spread, and over this buffile overcosis, on the top of which the sleeping-bags were placed, throughout the winter. The boat left be Beebe was in good condition, except for hole about ten by six inches, made proba-bably by the paw of a bear. As soon as the state of the ice permitted the store from the different caches were collected at Camp Cay. These may be summed up as follows—viz., Beebe cache and English eache, 246 rations each. In the latter condog-bactia until for use. The rum and alcohol were inlessing, Garlington cache, 500 pounds of bread, 99 of pemmican, and a few cans each of roast mutton, peas, strings-beans, green corn, and two boxes of lemons. These last were in excellent condition and proved a rare treat in more would never again go to the Arctic without lemone, and the scraps of paper in which they were wrapped furnished the news of the day. The bombardment of Alexandria, the cruption of Elna and the election of the cruption of Ælma and the election of reform Governors in many of the States were all heard of through this means, and we were frequently surprised after the Major came on board the Thetis, when telling him what we supposed would be an interesting item of news, to hear him say, "Yes, I heard of that; we read it in the scraps that were around the lemons."

On the 2d of November a party was sent to Cape Isabella te secure the meat which had been found there. It was composed of filee, Lann, Eisen, and Fredericks, with the small sted and several days' provisions. On the 9th, about midnight, Rice returned and reported the party at the head of Rosse fav suffering severely with cold and Eisen dying with frost bites. Relief was at once sent, and about noon of the 12th Brainard reached them in a severe gate with and the three were literally frozen in the and the three were sterally frozen in the bug, and had to be cut out. They would undoubtedly have perished but for Grain-ard's timely arrival, as the temperature was minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit, and they were without a tent. With the as-sistance of a party under Lieutenant Lock-wood, which had also come to the rescue, they were votten to Camp. Cay, Elisan

During the latter part of October Long, with the two natives, was stationed at the junction of Rice and Buchanan straits for the purpose of hunting and suffered greatly the purpose of hunting and suffered greatly with celd and hunger. They had only a tent to live in and were on reduced rations. They returned about November 18th leadily frost-bitten, having killed only three seals. From November 18th the command was phaced on further reduced rations, which had been accurately estimated to last until March 1st, with a reserve of ten days full rations for the trip to Littleton Island when the sound should freeze over. This reduced rations was composed as follows: Meat and hlubber, four and one third outdoes; bread and day biscuit, six and one half; canned vegetables and rice, one and two filths: butter and hird, three quarters; soups and beef, extract, nine tenths; cloud berries, pickles, raisins, and milk, one ounce; making a total of 14 88-100 ounces per day. About this time the whaleboat Narwharl, which had been left on the fice, drifted down near Cape Sabine and was wedeed in the lee between Brevoort Island and the main land. She was secured and used during the winter for fuel. After the middle of November hunting became impossible on eccume of the darkness and cold. dle of November hunting became impossi-ble on acc unit of the darkness and cold, besides being useless, as there was no game to be had, so they waited patiently for the closing of the sound by ice, but wated in valu.

Throughout the entire winter open water separated them from Littleton Island, where there was an additional cache of separated them from Littleton Island, where there was an additional cache of provisions, which, though not large, would have been sufficient, with economy, to pull the entire party through, and near at hand were natives on whom they might have relied for assistance, as did Kane and Hayes. Every effort was made to preserve cheerfulness in the little band, so necessary to its very existence. Conversations were kept up on all sorts of subjects, however frizolous, and they talked when they felt least like it, because they deemed it their duty. The few books that they had were read and re-read by the dim light of a blubber lamp with moss wicking, and a statistical almenac was a perfect mine of wealth. The survivors speak in the warmest terms of the Major's powers of conversation, and the gallant efforts which he made to keep up the spirits of his little band. Notwithstanding their destitute condition Thanksgiving- and Christmas-days were observed as usual. For more than a month they saved from their scanty rations in order that they might have, at least by contrast, a good dinner on those days. It consisted principally of rice pudding, with a glass of rum punch to wash it down.

with Frederick and Jons to Alexandria Harbor to look for game, the English expedition of 1875 having reported abundant traces in that quarter. They returned exhausted, however, after an absence of three or four days, and empty-handed. Long, however, had made the discovery of new land in Hazen Sound, having seen from the western side of Mount Carrithree capes beyond the furthest reported by the Nares expedition. The life at Camp Chay during the winter and spring is simply indescribable. Rice discovered salt shripma. Chay during the winter and spring is simply indescribable. Rice discovered salt shrimna with which they eked out their suppers, but they contained very little nutriment, and the labor of catching them may be imagined when it is known that it required 1,300 to fill a gill measure. Lichens gaillered from the rocks saxifrage, and boiled sealskin were also caten. Twenty-four foxes, weighing about four pointies each, were killed with shot-guns as they provided around the camp, and with the roturn of daylight fourteen parmigan, sixty dovekles, a small seal, and in April a bear which neited them 257 pounds of good neal. Nothing was wasted, and this last undoubtedly saved the lives of the few who survived. Sergeant Brainard had charge of the issue of provisions, which were carefully weighed in an improvised had charge of the issue of provisions, which were carefully weighed in an improvised scale, cartridges serving as weights, and equitably distributed. In March it was found necessary to again reduce the ration, there being nothing left them but bread, meat, and tea, and on May 14th the last issue was made. This consisted of six ounces of meat, everything else being exhausted. Some ate it at once, others hourded it as long as possible before relying wholly on the scalsin, shrimps, and lichens.

The first death was that of Sergean Cross, who had been the machinist of the steam-launch, and then there was a long lapse of time until Esquitaua Frederick gave in. This last, together with the death gave in. This last, together with the death of the other Esquiman, Jens Edward, by drowning, proved a serious loss, as they were both good hunters, and without the kyak nunch of the game that was killed could not be secured. Long, however, was the main reliance of the party as a hunter. He is an old frontiersman and a deal shot. Plad it not been for the scarcity of game he would have had no difficulty in providing for the entire party. Rice, who with Fredericks had volunteered to go to Baird injet to recover the meat left there Baird inlet to recover the meat left there the preceding autumn, died on the trip of exhaustler and was buried by Fredericks on the flor. The meat was not found. Af-ter this, which occurred April 9th, they fell off rapidly, and but for the timely arrival of the ships not a man of them would have survived. Thanks to the energy and dispatch with which the expedition and dispatch with which the expedition had been fitted out, we were on the ground at the carliest possible date, and had the exact position of the party been known when we salled from New York not another life could have been saved. May 4th the winter but, which was only six feet above high-water mark, was abandoned, and the party moved up the hill on account of the dampness from melting snow, and fived in a wall-fort, and here they were found on the day of the rescue, which they little thought was so near at hand, RESCUE AT HAND,

While lying in their tent, too exhausted Brainard was sent to the rocks, where a signal of distress was flying, to see if there was anything in sight. Intervening hills hid the snips from their view, and they returned disappointed with their melancholy report. Brainard says that this was the bitterest moment of his life, and that he then gave up all as lost. Long, not yet fully satisfied, went out again, and elimbling to the hill-top saw the Bear's steam-launch appreaching, with the ships in the distance. Too overloyed to control himself, almost too weak to stand, be tumbled rather than ran down the hill to meet his rescuers, and was the first of the party to arrive on board Brainard was sent to the rocks, where a was the first of the party to arrive on board the ship.

* FINDING THE PARTY. Relieving the Victims-Scenes at the Camp-

A Singular Coincidence. Another dispatch to the same paper thus

describes how the party was found: In shout an hour a cheer was heard, but in the high wind that was blowing it was impossible to locate the direction from impossible to locate the direction from which it came. Soon after Scaman Yewell came running toward the ship shouting: "We have found the Greety party!" Coming on board he brought records, which had been found by Licutemant Taunt on the top of Brewoott island. They were dated October 21, 1863, signed by Licutemant Greety, and contained the news of the retreat from Fort Conger, the arrival of the party at Baird inlet all well, the location of Camp Cay, and; stated briefly the quantity Clay, and stated briefly the quantity of provisions available. The general rewhistles sounded to attract attention to it, and the Bear's steam-launch, which had been lowered to assist in the search along the coast, was immediately sent, in charge of Lieutenant Colwell, to the seene of the champianent. Shortly after this Ensign Harlow signalled from shore, "I have found the Greely record. Send five men." He had discovered a record, dated October 23d, signed by Lockwood, and a cache which contained the scientific papers and instruments. Mr. Harlow was directed to return to the ship, and, while the Thetis was waiting for his party. Commander Schley went on board the Hear, which steamed sround toward Cocked-Hat Island. The Thetis soon followed, and her beats were sent with men and officers to assist those of the Bear aiready ashore. The flags and pennants which had been presented to the two ships by the American Yeaht Club to be halsed in the highest latitude reached were thrown out to the breeze. It was blowing a heavy gale from the south, fortunately of shore, or we would not have been able to effect a

The seene at the camp beggars description. It is sufficient to say that they were starving, and but for the timely relief afforded some of them would have died during the night. Conneil had been given up as lost. The gale was killing them, and léajor Greely says that he gave himself only about sixty more bours to live. Fredericks, Long, and Braunard were the strongest of the party, and they were only able with great difficulty to walk down to the boat. It is a remarkable coincidence that Mr. J. W. Nouman, the ice-pilot of the Thetis, who was mate of the Proteus in 1881, and the last nerson to say good-bye to Greely at Lady Franklin Bay, was also the first to greet him here, having accompanied Lleutenant Cetwell in the Bear's steam-launch, and being the first to arrive at the camp, he jumped ashere at once. Upon landing, with his pockets full of bread, he heard from Leng the melkancholy news that there were but seven left, and, knowing that Greely was one of them, he ran up the hill to within hailing-distance, and called out, "You are all right, Greely; there are two ships here for you."

The Major, recognizing the voice, replict: "Is that you, Norman? Cut the tent." The tent had blown down on them and they were too weak to set if up again. They had not eaten anything warm for more than two days, being unable to crawl out and build a fire. Food was given them with great caution under the direction of the surgeons. The work of getting them on board the ships and disinterring and emberking the remains of the dead was attended with great difficulty, as it was blowing so hard that it was almost impossible to stand on the hillside, and several of the ships before they could be discharged. The scene at the camp beggars descrip-

sible to stand on the hillside, and several of
the boats came near swamping alongside of
the ships before they could be discharged.
This accomplished the ships returned to
Payer Harbor, where they tied up for the
night. On the next morning the Bear was
again sent to Camp Clay to recover anything
of value that might have been overlooked
the day previous. Nothing of any consequence, however, was found, the Thetis
having taken on board the records and instruments which had been cached at Payer
Harbor.

THE VOTAGE HOME.

The ships then ran across to Littleton Island. The Sound was still open, but two or three miles to the northward was seen drifting toward us an ominous line of ice which would probably have prevented our advance in that direction, at least for some time. We left Littleton Island on May 24th, homeward bound, and stood down the coast, taking up en route the records left for Commander Coffin, of the Alert, as we went north, and substituting for them others which told of the result of the expedition, and directed him to proceed to Disko. deast like it, because they deemed it their duty. The lew books that they had were read and re-read by the dim light of a blubber lamp with moss wicking, and a statistical almenae was a perfect mine of wealth. The survivors speak in the warmest terms of the Major's powers of conversation, and the galant chorts which he made to keep up the spirits of his little band. Notwithstanding their destitute condition Thanksgiving- and Christmas-days were observed as usual. For more than a month they saved from their scanty rations in order that they might have, at least by contrast, a good dinner on those days. It consisted principally of rice pudding, with a glass of tum punch to wash it down.

Another freithess tell.

As early as March 13th Long was sent

LIEUTENANT DANENHOWER. His Opinion of the Rescue and of Arctic

Explorations.

Lieutenant Danenhower, United States navy, of the Jeannette expedition, who is now doing duty on the Miancosta, said Thursday night concerning the relief of the Greely party, that the Thetis relief party was the best equipped that was ever sent to the northern latitudes. He was asked whether there could not be cause for regret that such a well-prepared fleet had not pushed its way further north after having accomplished its object.

"No," answered Lieutenant Danenhower, "That expedition started out with definite instructions, and it could do no more than carry them out." I know that Commander Schley we grup there with the single object of finding the Greely party and returning after having done so. If personal ambition had foled his movements there is no telling what he might have done. But he acted conscientiously, expeditiously, expeditiously, and scilling and we Explorations.

there is no telling what he might have done. But he acted conscientiously, expeditiously, energetically, and skilfully, and we have the great result. He might have pushed bit way through Smith Sound, as he did through Melville Bay. Smith Sound is the most treacherous part of the Polar ocean. But Mr. Schley's caution, prudence, and admirable discretion made him successful in his madertaking."

Referring to the hardships the Greely party must have undergone, Lieutenaut Danenhower said; "Their journey over the ice from Fort Conger to Cape Sabline must have been trrible. The distance, if I remember rightly, was 250 miles. At Cape Sabine, Greely probably found the records of Lieutenant Garlington. The explorers must have seen the relief-ship in the offing and crawled as best they could out on the ice to meet her, for the dispatch says that they were picked up about five mice out from the Cape. It is remarkable that an Esquimau should have been the second man to die. And another Esquimau died among the first—on April 24th. This would A TERREPLE JOURNEY. man to die. And another Esquimau died among the first—on April 24th. This would seem to show that the white man can out-live even the Esquimaux under such cir-cumstances; aithough, perhaps, those poor fellows overworked themselves as did Alexy of the De Long party. Speaking of the strength of men. Lieutenant Greely was considered a delicate man, and most records believed that he would give out an people believed that he would give out an people believed that he would give out ander hardships. We now see that he did not. His wife always expressed confidence in his physical and mental capacity, and during all this suspense had borne herself in a dignified and sensible manner."

Lieutenanic Danenhower spoke of a couple of the lost men be knew. He said that Sergeant Edward Israel, of the signal corps, the astronomer of the party, was very highly exteemed in his home at Kalamazzo.

highly esteemed in his home at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and was looked upon by his fel-low-townsmen as a man of whom bright things were expected. Mr. Danenhower things were expected. Mr. Danenhower saw Israel's widowed mother last winter, when she had about given up hope of seeing her son again. Of Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Kishingbury, Lieutenant Danenhower said that he had rendered important service during the war as a volunter, and was afterward appointed to the regular army. Kislingbury was from Rochester, N. Y., and left two children.

In further conversation the Lieutenant said: "In September last Professor Joseph Lockwood, of the navy, row on the retired list, advocated the plan of sending a 'forforn-hope' expedition of relief after Greely. The scheme was deemed impracticable. From the evidence now before us we know that if a vessel had been able to get to Cape York at that time it would have reached Cape Sabins, for the channel was so open that Greely's party could not get from Sabine to Littleton Island, having abandoned their boats. The condition of the ice at that season in Melville Bay is not known. It is almost impossible for a ship A POBLORN-HOPE EXPEDITION. known. It is almost impossible for a ship to work through the bay in the durkness of the polar nights. It must be remembered that this relief expedition had the advan

that this relief expedition had the advantage of continuous daylighi.

"I have always said in reply to questions that have been put to me that some of the Greely party would be found alive. I did not think, however, that Commander Schley would reach them before the middle of July. They must have sustained themselves wonderfully for nine months. Sir John Franklin's party and De Long's party also endured terrable privations and suffer-

John Franklin's party and De Long's party siso endured terrible privations and suffer-ings for extraordinary lengths of time." Lieutenant Danenhower was asked as to the possible causes of Greely's mishap. "1 do not hesitate to express the opinion," he replied, "that Greely was sent too far north. There are eleven stations up there, but Greely was thrust some ten degrees fur-ther porth than some of the others. Point Barrow, for instance, is in 72° north, while Barrow, for instance, is in 72° north, while Greely had to go up to 82°. He would not have been ordered up there had it not been for English reports. The International Congress decided that Greely was too high

BENREITS OF POLAR SEARCH. As to the benefits of Greety's search and Polar expeditions generally, the explorer said: "No doubt Greety has a series of valuable observations, as such, but it is not at all certain that deductions of great value at all certain that deductions of great value will be made from them. As far as I can see from study and experience, nothing of great value has been obtained from mete-orological observations in the Polar re-gions, and nothing is likely to be. I think there are much better fields for explora-tion and setternic wark. The statethere are much better fields for exploration and scientific work. The statement is made by scientists that the most favorable stations for meteorological observations are in the polar and equatorial regions—the extremes. The last Congress proposed to establish eleven stations within the Arctic circle, but I have heard of no station near the Equator. The world—possibly excepting the Germans—are tired of polar expeditions 200 km. I believe that they should cease until some special means of fecomotion, such as air-machines, are devised. That may sound strangely, but I say it seriously. They are of no use as weather-stations, because they cannot take a long enough series of observations and cannot be sufficiently numerous."

Dr. Bessells's Praise.

A Washington telegram says: Dr. Bessells, chief of the scientime staff of the Polaris, upon being asked by a reporter tonight what he thought of the work Greek

might what he thought of the work Greely had done, said:

"As to the real scientific work of the expedition, we as yet know very little, but Greely probably followed his instructions, and made all the observations required by the International Conference held at Hamburg. As one of the geographical features of the expeditions, I may mention that Licutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard reached latitude 83 degrees 24 minutes north, getting about four miles north of the highest point reached by Capitain Markham, of the English expedition under Sir George Nares on May 12, 1876. The highest point reached by the International Station officer is apparently an island which they have named after Lieutenant Lockwood, 'From an after Lieutenant Lockwood. From an elevation of 2,000 feet they saw no land to the north, which proves that Greenland asthe north, which proves that Greenland actually does not extend beyond the eighty-fourth parallel, as I have proved myself several years ago on theoretic grounds by means of that-wave observations. The tidal wave, following the east coast of Greenland, passes along its northern norder and enters Robeson Channel. Another point of geographical interest is the fact that the expedition supposes that it actually sighted the west coast of Grinnell Land, running almost due south from the furthest point reached by Lieutenant Aidrich in May, 1876."

Here Dr. Bessells referred to the dis-

Here Dr. Bessells referred to the dimarked out the points referred to the dis-patches, and with compass and pencil marked out the points referred to and sketched the hitherto unknown western berder of Grant Land. Lake Hazen, Rug-gies river, Weyprecht Fjord, the Conger mountains, and Mount Arthur, he said, were newly-discovered and newly-named were newly-discovered and newly-named places. Continuing, Dr. Ressells said:

"That makes Grant Land a peninsula connected with Grinnell Land by an isthmus, as Boothia Felix is connected with the northernmost coast of the continent. Another point of geographical value is what they say about Hayes's Sound, about the western extension of these sections of the continuing the section of the section of the continuing the section of the sectio

Sound, about the western extension of Hayes's Sound, which increases the distance of the latter from its mouth by twenty miles. When the Polaris expedition, after having been shipwrecked, wintered near Etah, an Esquimaux settlement, they were informed by the natives that Hayes's Sound was, not landlocked, but that it connected with the Western Sea, thus making Grinnell Land and an island. The English expedition under Sir George English expedition under Sir George Nares, judging from the sluggishness of the tide, considered it a bay of no great extent.

Greely seems to have brought his instruments and records all away with him. If we consider how difficult it is to carry heavy instruments like a magnetometer, &c., Lieutenant Greely can scarcely receive too much praise. The value of his records of observations would not have been as great if the instruments with which the observations were made had not been brought back for comparison with the standard instruments kept here.

Dr. Bessells criticised with some severity the judzment of General Hazen in the organization of the relief expeditions. The first, he sald, was placed in command of an GREELY'S FORETHOUGHT AND CARE EXEMPLI-

Intemperate man, and the second was under the control of a cavalry officer, who had never had any nautical experience and whose orders were very vague. It would probably turn out. Dr. Bessells said, that Greely had provisions enough to last an-other year at Lady Frankin Bay. With respect to Commander Schley's report of the cendition of the ice in Smith's Sound. Dr. Bessells said it was yet to cardy to form an epinion as to what the season would be.
The ne never breaks up so early, and it
would be folly to attempt to pass north before the middle of August.

STORIES OF THE SURVIVORS. The First to Hear the Welsome Steam

Whistle. (By Associated Press,)

[By Associated Press.]

St. Johns, N. F., July 18.—Sergeant
Lone, of the Greely relief party, who was
the first to respond to the welcome tone of
the steam whistle, says that he and Sergeant Brainard were the first to hear the
sound, and they helped each other to crawl
out of the ton. out of the tent.
- When Long got clear of the entangle-

the ground he rose to his feet with great to a rock that gave a most extensive view in that neighborhood. Brainard went back to the tent, but Long remained, looking out searchingly in every direction for some strange object. At length he saw an unwented sight, a large black object about a mile distant, which at first looked like a rock, but he knew there was no rock in that line. Suddenly the steam-launeb changed its course, and Long recognized the approach of rescuers. He came down from the rock, went towards the camp, raised the flag-pole and flag, which had been blown down during a gale, and held it for about two minutes, until his strength gave out and it was blown once more to the ground. He then advanced totteringly in the direction of the little steamer, and in a few minutes the warm hand of Captain Ash had grasped his in greeting.

FOR GOD'S SARE LET ME DIE IN PEACE. Maurice Connell, who is still excessively reak, stated in an interview that for some lays after his rescue he had no recollection days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that transpired. He did not hear the awakening acream of the whistle. When his contrades shook him up from his prestrate position in camp and rold him of the succor at hand, he whilly exclaimed, "For God's sake let me die in peace." A tempoonful of hrandy applied to his lips called back the flecting life-spark, for Conneil could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the seven survivors, and the weakest of the seven survivors, and the weakest of the seven survivors, and the strongest must have succumbed within forty-eight hours. The story told by Connell from his recol-

The story told by Conneil from his recollection of their starvation experience is simply heart-rending. How they burned the hair off their seal-skin boots and coats, cut them into strips, boiled them into a stew, and ate voraciously of them till the stomach rebeiled and natuse and weakness casued. In several cases nature gave no call for twelve, fifteen, and even eighteen days, and then bloody hemorrhage and consequent weakness ensued, prostrating the victims for several days. The difficulty of keeping heat in the body was very great. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours. He was awakened roughly, and called up to shake himself, beat his hands, pound his feet, and restore circulation. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent forpor and possible death, the to prevent forpor and possible death, the usual accompaniments of intense cold. Commander Schley has received Instruc-tions from the Secretary of the Navy to re-main at St. John's until there are twelve iron caskets constructed to receive the bedies of the deceased explorers. The survi-vors are all doing well, but are still weak and suffering from nervous prostration.

Lieutenant Greely has improved from 120 pounds weight on the 22d of June to 169 pounds to-day. Sergeant Brainard and the others are pulling up proportionately. The weather here is delightful and all that could be desired for the sufferers, the mercury ranging between 65 to 75 degrees. Great symmetry is evidently all classes. mercury ranging between 65 to 75 degrees.
Great sympathy is evinced by all classes here, ailke for the survivors and dead, and every token of respect is manifested for them. The Thetis and Bear, as they ride quietly at anchor in the harbor of St. Johns, wear a sombre and mournful appearance with the flegs of the United States at half-mast. The United States war-ship Alert arrived here at 8 o'clock P. M. Her detention was caused by fog and scarch for other ships of the squadron. All on boar I

ALL IMPROVING-SYMPATHY FOR THE SUB-

TRAGIC STORY OF RICE, THE ARTIST. Sergeant Julius R. Frederick relates a mournfully-tragic story of George Rice, the artist of the expedition. On April 6th Rice and Frederick volunicered to leave tamp to proceed a distance of twenty-five Cape Isabelia. They had a sled, ride, and natchet, and provisions for five days. They reveiled for three days, but falled to fuch the cast d. On the way towards their camp

ENGOGYFERD MORE WOR.

In the form of the death of Lieutenant Leckwood and another of the party. The eached meat that Frederick and Rice worse in search of was brought by these on April Ch from Cape Isabella and abandoned the next day in order to drag Ellzen, one of their party who had been frozen, into camp.

Else was the life of the Greely party, full of bone, buoysney, and energy, and full of hope, buoyancy, and energy, and his death was a terrible blow to them. He died in a brave struggle to prolong

Lieutenant Governor Channesy F. Rheck is revising a work called "The Life and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks."

Miss Fiorence Marryat, who will come to this country in the fail to give a series of entertainments, plumes herself upon her versatility. She is a novel-writer, singer, actress, reader, and elecutionist.

Almost everybody but his immediate neighbors have forgotten Columbus Delano, who used to be Secretary of the Interior, and who now lives at Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he and his wife will soon celebrate their golden wedding.

Lafeadia Hearn, the author of "Stray Leaves from Strange Literature," recently published, is a leading writer for the New Orleans Times Democrat. He is the son of a Greek mother and British father, and his early life was spent in Greece. All Boston is delighted to learn that, in addition to Robert C. Winthron's address at the inauguration of the Washington monument, Dr. Ollver Wendell Holmes monument, 10. Other wender fromes probably will read a poem on that occa-sion, which now is sel-down for the com-ing February 22d, though it is not promised that the monument will be complete at that

Queen Marie of Hanover recently met at Schloss Fröhliche, near Jenz, the Princes-Frederica and a partial reconcillation was effected between them, due probably to the effected between them, due probably to the mediation of the Princess Thdress, of Saxe Altenburg, their hostess. The estrangement, which had existed for nearly five years, was caused by the Princess's marriage to the Baron Alphonse, of Pawel-Rammingen, which her mother deemed a mésalliance. Her brother, the Duke of Cumberland, also bitterly resented the match, and has had no communication with her since it took place, though it is now probable that he will follow his mother's example.

A St. Paul (Minn.) telegram says; D. E. Swan, chief elerk in the local treasurer's office of the Northern Pacific railroad, is a defaulter. He was arrested at White Bear vesterday, where he had secreted himself in the woods. He had attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine. His books were examined last night and the amount of his deficit was found to be over amount of his deficit was found to be over \$5,000. He will be brought here to-day for an examination. Swan was once wealthy, but lost his money by the failure of a New Jersey bank. The money which he took from the railroad company was used in speculations in Wall street.

By a vote of 64 to 4 the Municipal Council of Paris has rejected a proposal to surround the burial-place of the Communists in the Père Lachaise cemetery with an iron railing at city expense. The proposal was objected to by the Prefect of the Sche on the ground that the measure would be a public bomage to the insurgents, and this could be authorized only by a decree of the State.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

CHABLESTON, July 18.—A special to the News and Courier from Cheraw says: Information has been received here that J. Hawley Douglan, who was generally thought to be the person who led'the Posse that killed Bogan Cash, was shot down to-day while at work in the field. He was shot in the side, and the wound is considered mortal. He claims to know who did the shooting, but has not communicated the fact to any one.

A DISAPPOINTED CORONER.

Be Goes to Hold An Inquest on a Body Shot Fifteen Times, but Fails to Find It.

(18) tolegraph to the Dispetch.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 18.—The News's

Richmond special says that on Wednesday,

se Hannah Burton, aged twelve years, was
returning from school she was met by Web

Hetten, an ex-convict, who attacked and
killed her, burying her body in John's

creek, eight miles from that place. Learaing that Hetten was seen returning from
the place a short time before, the neighbors
made search and arrested him. He confessed and took the party to where he had
buried the body.

The efficers started for Richmond with
the prisoner. They tied his lands behind
him and put a rope around his neck, when
they were met by an infuriated crowd, who
took the prisoner and lied him to a tree and Fifteen Times, but Fails to Find It.

took the prisoner and tied him to a tree and took the prisoner and tied him to atree and shot him fifteen times, when he fell, apparently dead. They took the rope off and left him for dead. After the party had left, Hetten got up and went home, dressed his wounds, and left on Thursday morning. The coroner went out to hold an inquest, but the remains had disappeared. The officers are now hunting for the corpse.

FURIOUS FLAMES. The Town of Cedar Springs, Michigan, Swept

Grand Rapus, Mich., July 18—8.P. M.—
For the third time within a year the neighboring fown of Cedar Springs is being swept by fire. The coordigration started this affection in a large lumber-yard. A high wind was blowing directly towards the biciness perilon of the town at the time.

Johnson & Link's mill, the Wagar House, doubten & Link's mill, the Wagar House, the Grand Runids and Indiana Railroad denot, the Cedar Springs House, and the whole business part of two squares and both sides of the main street or the town are entirely consumed. The Grand Rapids Fire Department has arrived on the scane, and is endergoing to says the scale. and is endeavoring to save the residence portion of the town. The new dwelling of Dr. Ferd has just been burned. Two men and one boy were burned in

the mill. One man-a commercial travel-ler-was burned in the Wayar House. Their names have not yet been learned.

deaths here from cholers last night, mayor, who is suffering with the disc mayor, who is suffering with the disease, is improving. The deputy mayor is also ill frem chelera. The panic continues, and the exodus of the inhabitants is increasing. Mansathers, July 18.—Twenty-three deaths from choiera occurred lost night. The cholera has made its appearance at Arles, situated torty-four miles from here. Three deaths from the disease have taken the choice of the choice o

MARKELLES, July 18-8 P. M.-There Markellles, July 18—8 P. M.—There have been forty-seven deaths from cholera during the past twenty-four hours.

Markelles, July 18—9.50 P. M.—There have been filty-eight deaths here from cholera during the past twenty-four hours.

Torlon, July 18—6 P. M.—Sixteen deaths from cholera have occurred here since 10 o'clock this morning.

Lonnon, July 18.—The health officers of London have held a meeting for the purpese of organizing a hospital service throughout the city so that in the event of the appearance of the cholera patients can

the appearance of the cholers patients can be immediately cared for. The Governments of Italy and Switzer-jand have agreed to cooperate in measures

to prevent the introduction of cholers into their territories. Switzerland has expressed her willingness to guard the French fron-tier in order to examine all persons and goods crossing it.

with the resolution adopted by the Board of Health July 9th the president of the Board yesterday issued quarantine regula-tions as follows: All vessels, together with their crews, passengers, and cargoes, on arriving at the several quarantine stations in this State from the ports of Touton and Earsettles, and from any port that may bereafter become infected with choicra, shall be detained for observation and disinfection until such time, as in the opinion of the Board, it may be safe to allow them to enter the port of New Orleans. them to enter the port of New Orleans, Quarantine officers are specially charged to strictly enforce this order. The presi-dent of the Board to-day telegraphed Sur-scen-General Hamilton, of the Marine-Hospital Service, requesting that a revenue cutter be detailed to cruise off the mouth of the Missis-ippi river to warn off all vessels from Toulon and Marsellles, and direct them to go into quarantine at Shin Island.

Monetary Troubles in Indianapolis. [By telegraph to the Distanted.]
[INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—Ingram & A. E. yesterday on the small banking-house of A. & J. C. S. Harrison. Depositors were paid only a portion of their checks. Harri-son refused the payment of clearing-house the caché. On the way lowards their camp Rice became weak, and finally gave up. He was affacked by a bloodyl flux that gradually wore him down. He finally succumbed, and was interred in an ice grave by his companion.

Frederick camped out flat night under the fragment of a beat, and the next day revisited his companion to pay the last trittate to his remains. Frederick retained sufficient strength to drag back the sled with the latchet, rifle, and cooking utensits to camp, where he excouragers more work and mother of the party. The call depositors, some for considerable sums, among them \$60,000 of city funds.

"Victory Not for the Tollers."

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Privisition, Pa., July 18.—Another break occurred in the coal-miners' strike yesterday by the resumption of Brown & Co.'s pits with the old diggers. Two other pits were started in the third pool at the reduction last evening. It is now a foregone conclusion that victory is not for the tellers. With large numbers of men at work in the third and fourth pools and a few in the second, there is little hope left for those who still remain out. Secretary Flannery says if the miners should not make their point the strike would be money in their pockets. It has been the means of ridding the markets of a superfluous quantity of coal, and the men can now look for regular employment during the fail.

Beycottide a Newspaper and a Blaine

Elector.

Ity telescraph to the Disperch.

Privenesci, Pa., July 18.—A scottdale
(Pa.) special says the Workingmen's Protective Association of the Connellaville
coke regions held a convention yesterday,
at which ferty-four delegates, representing
the principal coke-works of the region,
were in attendance. Among the resolutions adopted was one Boycotting the
Philishelphia Press and Calvin Wells, the
Blaine presidential elector at large, on account of discharging members of the Typographical Union and refusing to employ
say such men. such men.

A Week's Business Failures.

A WORK'S BISSINESS FAITURES.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New York, July 18.—Business failures roughout the country occurring in the staces 192 deer Canada 23, or a total of 215, against is last week—an increase of 17 failures, he casualties show an increase in the estern and middle States, and several increase in the start and siddle States, and several increases as a several increase of the start and several increases. nt essignments have taken place in York city. In the remaining sections country the numbers are below th

Meeting of the Cabinet.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

159 telegraph to the Dispaten.]

ASHNOTON, July 18.—A meeting of the
met was held at the White House toThere were present Secretaries Frehoven, Folger, and Teller, and Posther-General Gresham. Secretaries Chanand Lincoln and Attorney-General
ster are absent from the city. The
on was devoted mainly to considering
best method of preventing the Introsen of cholera into the United States. Seven Men Burled in a Well.

By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

RATHOR, N. C., July 18.—A well which was being dug at the factory of Duke & tons at Durham caved in to-day, burying even iden, three of whom were taken out, up of them badly injured. The bodies of he other four remain in the well. One of hem before he died could be heard beging for succer, saying that the water had isen to his neck and that he was about to trown. Duke paid \$5 on hour to the men o dig for resense.

Shot While at Work.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Base-Ball Yesterday.

(By totegraph to the Dispatch.) Indianapolis : Toledos, 1; Indianapolis, 6 Pittsburgh : Alleghenys, 4; Washing Baltimore : Baltimore (Unions), 14; Kan sas City (Unions), 5.
Wilmington: Wilmingtons, 5; Brook-Providence: Providence, 5; New York,

Treuton, N. J.: Actives, 4; Trentons, New York : Athletics, 0; Metropolitans Cleveland, Ohio: Clevelands, 11; De-Buffalo: Buffalos, 12; Chicagos, T.

Louisville: Cincinnatis, 6; Louisvilles, Lancaster, Pa.: Ironsides, 12; York, Pa., Brighton-Beach Races

Iny telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New Yonk, July 18.—First race—for ion-winners, one mile—Ligan won, Recret second, Ben Woolley third. Time,

second race-selling ruce, one and an dighth miles—Woodcraft wen; Black Jacksecond, Tattier third, Time, 1:58.

Third race—handlean, all ages, one and a quarter miles—Arenie won by a neek; Dizzy Blande second, Blue Peter third. Fourth race-for all ages, three quarters

Fourth race—for all ages, three quarters of a mile—Clara B, won; Tilemehus second, Wensel third. Time, 1:171.

Fifth race—selling race, one and a half miles, over six hurdles—voltaire won; Quebec second, Tonowanda third. Time,

A Chienco Susponsion.

"B," 5's, small. (bid) 99
Georgia 6's. (bid) 162
Georgia 7's, nortgage (bid) 162
North Carolina's. (bid) 29
North Carolina's. (bid) 29
North Carolina's. (bid) 48
North Carolina Brown consols. (bid) 162
Tennessee 6's 3-3
Virginia 6's. (bid) 33
Virginia consols. (bid) 33
Virginia 6's. (bid) 33
Chespreake and Ohio 38 A Chicago Susponsion.

(By selegraph to the Dispatch.)

Chicago. July 18.—Harmon. Spruance & Co., one of the oldest and most conservative houses on the Board of Trade, arrounced its suspension this afternoon, and stated that the differences against it would be adjusted as soon as its trades could be mustered. The firm is understood to have been short about 1,000 000 harbels of layer layer short about 1,000 000 harbels of
 Lake Shore
 75

 Loulsville and Nushville
 28

 Memph's and Charleston
 (bid) 21
 stimated at \$100,000. The firm has been n existence twenty-five years. Harmon ipruance, the head of the house, was once-resident of the Board of Trade, and was sted as worth \$200,060. New Orleans Pacific first mortgage . 53 New York Central . 103 Norfolk and Western preferred . 21

A Texas Tragedy.

A Texas Tragety.

(Excelerants to the Desaiteh.)

Gatastron. Texas, July 18.—A special to the News from Kovse says. On Wednesday, while Loe Wright and a boy named Hamilton, sixteen years of age, were out aunting ten miles cust of this piace, they become involved is a dispute, which resulted in both of them being shet and killed. Wright learnes a family. It appears that Hamilton was shot down twice before at Hamilton was shot down : e gave Wright a fatal wound,

A Springs Hotel Burned.

(By belegraph to the Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18.—The Allleading Springs Hotel, forty miles west of
ters, was burned this morning. The
milding and urniture are atolal loss. The

Stekness at Fanama.

PANANA, July 18.—There is much slek-ness in this city. In one hospital thore are over a dozen cases of vellow-fever and one hundred cases of dysentery. Execution in Georgia.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
WAYNESDOD, GA., July 18.—Samuel
Williams (colored) was hanged here at noon
to-day for the murder of Clem Bush (also

A Louisiana Hanging.

(By telegraph to the Departal.)

New Ordenses, July 18.—A special to the Picayane from Houma, in this State, says: Cummings Nelson was hanged to-day in the court-house square, in the presence of 2,000 people, for the murder of John Martin, in Terre Bonne parish. The eulprit regained firm to the list. The drop fell at 12:15 P. M., and he was dead in fifteen minutes. Mississippi Murderers Hanged. (By beiggraph to the Dispatch, I NEW OBLEANS, July 18.—A dispatch from hicksburg, Miss., to the Piccapane says: too Hunt and Dan Parker, both colored.

were hanged to-day at Greenville, the for-mer for killing Burrell Best (colored) at Refuge on October 6, 1885, and the latter for killing Richard Eurrett (colored) on Deer Creek on May II, 1884. The drop foil at 2 P. M. Both men confessed their guilt, Booster Demonstration to Auc the

Measo of Lords. Petersburg. North Carolina..... Loxnox, July 18.—The Trades Committee is making arrangements to have a procession, numbering 200,000 persons, parade during the demonstration at Hyde Park next Monday to nave the House of Lords into passing the franchise bill. The majority of the workshops in London will close on that day. Enthusiasm over the movement for the abolition of the House of Lords is at high pressure. In consequence of Lord Randolph Churchill's supporting the plan for a compromise on the franchise bill the ultras in the National Conservative Union are making a movement to have him displaced from the chairmanship. Virginia Fire and Marine., 25 34 GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Plague in Asiatic Russia.

By eather the Dispatent

St. Philipsetan, July 18.—The plague
has made its appearance at Khurs, a city of
Asiatic Russia, not far from Erzeronm, and
also at other stations of Cancasus. It was
brought from Persin. The sanitary cordon
at Baler has proved entirely useless, eight
numbed persons having died at Bedra during the mouth of Max.

Prince Dondoukoft Korsakoff has interdieted the Moslems of Cancasus from making
any pigrimnges to the holy places.

An Appent for General Gordon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cotton firm; sales, 2,560 bales; uplands, 11c.; Orleans, Hije.; weekly net receipts, 125 bales; gross receipts, 4,147 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 1,521 bales; to France, 1 bales; to the continent, 3,285 bales; sales, 15,788 bales; stock, 184,603 bales; consolidated net receipts to-day, 2,056 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 1,623 bales; to the confinent, 635 bales. Southern flour held firm. Wheat—Spot, falle, higher; ungraded red, 705696.; etungraded white, 85c.; \No. 2 red, 9614596.; July nominal. Corn—Spot ndvanced high; (jungraded, 48636s, No. 2, July nominal. Oats \(\frac{1}{2}\) de, 9614596.; July nominal. Corn—Spot ndvanced high; (jungraded, 48636s, No. 2, July nominal. Oats \(\frac{1}{2}\) de, higher; No. 2, 1042876. Hops unchanged, Office—Spot fair; Ro steady at \(\frac{1}{2}\) to, 7 Ric. spot. 88.25. Sugar \(\frac{1}{2}\) first to good refining, 5a56c.; refined weak; white extra C, 6c.; powdered, 7\) a7\(\frac{1}{2}\) c, other unaitered. Monses sheady; Porto Rico, 54c. Rice steady. Cotton-seed oil, 31c. for crude; 5644c. for refined. Rosin dull. Turpentine irm at 32c. Hides dull and unchanged. Wood dull and crafter weak. Port very (By cable to the Dispatch.)

BERLIN, July 18, -Dr. Schweinfurth, the well-krown African traveller, has made an appeal to England to resone General Gordon, who, he says, has been abandoned. His condition is deperate. He is defending

HAVE YOU EVER BOUGHT A \$5 DRAB D'ETE COAT FOR \$2.90

A \$3.50 PAIR PANTS FOR \$2.15 ?

HAVE YOU EVER BOUGHT

\$5 DRESS PANTS FOR \$3.757 THIS IS WHAT WE ARE DOING.

FOR 890-THIS IS WHAT WE ARE DOING.

A SEERSUCKER COAT

A PLAITED CHILD'S SUIT WORTH \$6 FOR \$3.90. THIS IS WHAT WE ARE DOING.

BOYS' PLAY-JACKETS THIS IS WHAT WE ARE DOING.

OUR CLEARING SALE.

A. SAKS & CO., STRICTLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. A Changenble Market and a Sharp Advance

BALTIMORE.

BALTEGUE, July 18.—Virginia 6's, con-sol, 53; past-due coupons, 27; new 10-40's, 52; new 3's, 52. North Carolina 6's, old,

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sales-First Boam,-860,13 Virginia

STATE SECURITIES. Bid. Asked.

new 3's, fractional, at 584; 2,000 Western

North Carolina 7's at 1037.

CITY BONDS.

HAILBOAD BONDS.

 Virginia peciers
 37

 Virginia new 3's
 52

 North Carolina 4's
 80

 North Carolina 6's
 1052

Petersburg city 8's, specialtax, 115 Petersburg city 8's......115 Lynchburg city 6's......100

EAUTHOAD BONDS.

N. and W. gold 6's.

Petersburg 1st 5's, Class A. 88

Petersburg 2d 6's, Class B. 75

R. and D. consol 6's, 1885. 99

R. and D. consol 6's, 1890. 101

R. and D. debentures.

R. and A. 1st mortgage 7's. 49

Atlanta and Charlotte 7's. 166

C. C. and A. 1st mortgage 7's. 100

C. C. and A. 2st mortgage 7's. 100

C. C. and A. 2d mortgage 7's. .. Western North Carolina 7's. . 1035 Georgia Pacific 1st 6's. . . . 815

Richmond and A.....100

OFFERINGS.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Wool dull and rather weak. Pork very quiet and held firm; family mess. \$16.75; middles nominal; long clear, \$2c. Lard opened steady, closing strong; western steam, spot, \$7.49a87.59. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE.

CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRIDAY, July 18, 1884.

Provisions steady, Mess pork, \$14.50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, \$5.75; clear rib, 28.50; clear side, \$9. Broon—Shoulders, \$6.50; clear rib, \$9.25; clear, \$9.75. Lard—Steam leef, \$9.25. Drives the "Bears" to Cover.

NEW YORK, July 18.—While strong in tone during the early portion of the day, with a moderate advance in quotations, the entire list presented no specially new features, except that such slight relictions as occurred invariably brought in buying orders, which promptly restored quotations. During the afternoon, however, this quiet condition of affairs gave place to an active and buoyant market. The bears became alarmed and made efforts to cover, but were afforded little opportunity, as prices advanced rapidly. St. Paul and Missouri Pacific were favorably affected by reports of increased earnings. Lackawanna also was strong on account of the improvement in the coal trade. The stock is controlled by same parties who have made Drives the "Bears" to Cover. ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher: closed below top figures; No. 2 red, 85c.; cach, 854a84c. Corn higher and inactive; 471a48c. cash, 471c. bid July. Oats higher and slow; 95c. cash, 20ic. bid July. Provisions firmer and slow. Pork—Jobbing, 21c. Bulkmeats—Long clear, 87.80; short rib, 87.90; short clear, 88.15. Racon—Long clear, 88.75; short rib, 88.87a89; short clear, 80.10a89.15. Lard slow at \$6.90. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Cutcago, July 18.—Flour unchanged.
Wheat firm; opened unsettled; closed false, showe yesterday; July, \$388fe.
Corn unsettled; opened about unchanged and closed false, above yesterday; cash, 532a53fe.; July, 553a54fe. Oats quitet and casy; cash, 554a54fe. Oats quitet and casy; cash, 354c; July, \$25.50. Lard trregular; receded 5a7fe.; closed tame; cash and July, \$7.15a87.17g. Bulk-meats casier; shoulders, \$6; short-rib, \$7.70; short clear, \$8.20, Whiskey, \$1.10. all attracted attention and advanced sharp-ly. The improvement ranged 1 to 31. In the final sales there was a reaction of led-from the highest point. Sales, 249,000 shares. Noon,-Stocks better, Money, 2a3 per

MILWAUKEE.

Milwauker, July 18.—Flour firmer. Wheat strong; No. 1. Milwaukes, cash and July, Solt. Corn firmer; No. 2, 56c. Oats steady; No. 2, 35c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, \$15 cash and July. Lard—Prime steam, \$7.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) cash and July. Hogs steady at \$5a\(\frac{2}{2}\)5.60.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC-JULY 19, 1884. PORT OF RICHMOND, JULY 18, 1884.

ABBUTED.

Steamer Ariel, Gifford Norfolk, United States and passengers, L. B. Tanum. Scheener Lizzie Hyer, Harrington, Kennebeo, icr, Richmond ice Company.

Brig Angel (Br.), Janoo, Boston, to load flour, Schimer Wyancke, Couch, New York, merchandres and passengers, G. W. Allou & Co. Agents, Schamer Phomer, Platt, Philadeshina, merchandise and passengers, d. W. McCarriels agent.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, JULY 18, 1884. (By Telegraph.)

ABBIVED.

Steamship George Appeld, Foster, Providence (and sailed for Norfolk.)
Schooner Governor J. Y. Smith, Nickerson, Providence, Schooner L. E. Williams, ——, Cr. ad-id. Schooner Manantico, Emmons, Hartford. SAILED.

Schooler M. A. Thomas, Emmerson, Baltimore, Schooler Governer J. Y. Smith, Nicker.on, Portsmouth, R. L. coal, Chesapeake and Oblo

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, BRICK DWELLING No. 822 west Grace street; three stories, and incodern improvements. Birte & DWELLING No. 208 east Cary street; but rooms, kitenen, sec; water and bath. FIRAME, DWELLING No. 408 wast Grace dreet, eight rooms; large tot.
FEAME DWELLING No. 308 cost Cary street; signif rooms, kitchen, de.; water and gas.
BRICK DWELLING No. 915 cast Franklin street; seer rooms and kitchen.
BRICK DWELLING No. 115 south Second street; tour rooms busides kitchen; water and gas.
BRICK DWELLING No. 12 west Cary street; eight rooms; modern improvement;

No. 111 cast Marshall atreet; 6 rooms. Water-bills paid by owner, and rent very reason. able to a good tenant. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO.,

FOR RENT. 0 FOUR NEW FRAME DWELLINGS

(just finished), five rooms each, on Lauret street near Beverly. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., jy 18-34- East Fattle Agents. FOR RENT. NICE BRICK DWELLING

cight rooms; cooking-range, bath, and gas, R. G. CHAFFIN & CO., by 18-3t Rest Estate Agents FOR RENT, SEVERAL SMALL DWELLINGS in the West End, near the old reservoir, with large R. B. CHAPFIN & CO.,

Real Estate Agents.

jy 18-31

FOR RENT, SMALL DWELLdifferent localities at low rents to good tenan

FOR RENT, THAT HANDSOME AND DESIBABLY-LOCATED STORE. AND DESIBABLY-LOCATED STORE. As 500 cast Bread street. This is one of the most desirable stores on Eroad street, being located in just the right place for any first-class business. Apply to R. B. CHAPIN A. CO., by 18-30.

FOR RENT. No. 121 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET. by 15-60 Apply to DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

DWELLING-HOUSE FOR BENT, The NEW STOCK-RRICE AND THE NEW STOCK-RRICE AND WITCH THE STOCK RRICE AND THE STOCK RRICE AND THE STOCK WITH INDICATE STOCK WITH INDICATE STOCK RESEARCH THE ST WHEAT,—White, Stitumbels, Red, 5,634 bushels, Total, 6,478 bushels, Conn.—White, 3,590 bushels, Mixed, 2,600 bushels, OATS.—854 bushels,

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, according to the control of t William. White, 180 bushels common to ery good at 80c, to \$1.03. Red, 628 bush-s common to prime Longberry 85c, to 1.65; 2.910 bushels common to prime hortberry at 80c, to \$1.

P 15-e.d31

FOR SALE, THE "MILLER FOR FARM," in Campbell eyanty, Va. on the Campbell Coorthouse road, sight miles from the Campbell Coorthouse road, sight miles from the control of the Cambbell Coorthouse and the place. This form has on it a fine frame dwelling and numerous out-houses. About 300 acres of low-grounds, 200 acres of wood-land, and 350 acres of excellent up-land. Well adapted for behaves, wheat, corn, and coats, or would suit admirably for a stockfarm. Address — Commissionor, 81.65; 2,910 bushels common to prime Shortberry at 80c, to \$1. Conn.—White, 50 bushels very good at We quote: Fine, \$2.50@83; superfine, \$56.23.75; extra, \$4.75@84.90; family, \$4.90@85.25; Patent family, country, \$5.50@86.50. Market very dull. iv4-1m* Post-office Box 204, Lynchburg, Va.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Committee on the Fire Department until

at 3 P. M., FOR FURNISHING THE ENGINE-HOUSES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 235,

75 TONS OF EGG COAL;

fifty tens of which to be paid for on signing of the contract, and the balance to be paid for at the contract price when the coal is ordered.

The coal is to be delivered as called for, and noud and scentily required for the faithful perfermance of the contract. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the committee. Address 19 17-td JOHN J. KING, Chairman.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., July 3, 1884. Scaled proposals will be received by the under-stened, addressed to the care of JAMES D. MON-CURE, superintendent Easten & Lunatic Asylam, at Williamsburg, Va., until 12 o'clock M. FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1884.

at Williamsburg, Va., until 12 o'close M.

FRIDAY, ACGEST I, 1884.

for the introduction into this asylum of a complete system of ELECTRIC LightTiNo-as follows:

The contractor to furnish all the material, engines, boilers, and fastures of every kind and description, and all labor and work of experts, unclaimed, and laborers, and to pay all expense of every character necessitated by the introduction of each bith. The contractor must further arrans to turn over the said ELECTRIC LIGHT, subject to an inappetion by an expert to be selected by the Board of Directors of this saylum; and it is far-ther understood that not more than 50 per cont. of the cost of said ELECTRIC LIGHTLNG shall be paid by a said asylum, and it is far-ther understood that not more than 50 per cont. of the cost of said ELECTRIC LIGHTLNG shall be paid by a said asylum until at least thirty days' trail of said light shall have been made and the engineering the contract of the contract and that of proved security, in the penalty of \$10,000 for the institute performance of the contract and occasion. "Inties destring to comment for the contract and contains a mentential door can see plans of buildings and grounds to be lighted, showing number and location of such light, size of believe and engines, number and kind of futures destried, and any other information needed, upon application to the supervisionless of advances.

The right is reserved to poked any or call bids of freed.

H. A. A.R. NOON, 4m.

D. G. T. S. S. Committee.

TREOPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCT. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. July 18.—Flour quiet and steady: Howard-street and western super-fine, \$2.5583,25; do. extra, \$3.55a84; do. family, \$4.25a85,56; Gity Mills superfine, \$2.75e\$3.15; do. extra, \$3.35a84; do. Rio brands, \$0.57a85,62. Wheat—Southern steady and active; western higher; southern red. 58c.a8i; southern amber, \$1a\$1.02; No. 1 Maryland, \$1a\$1.01; No. 2 western winter red. spot, \$5/a956c, Corn—Southern steady and quiet; western dull; southern white, 75a75c,; southern yellow, 65a65c, Oats higher; southern yellow, 65a65c, Oats higher; southern yellow, 65a65c, Western white, 35a46c,; western mixed, 35a38c, Rye higher at 68a76c. Hay strong; prime to choice Pennsylvaula and Maryland, 15a17c, Provisions steady. Mess pork, \$17. Bulk-meats—Shoulders and clear-rib sides, packed, 74c, and 94c. Bacon—Shoulders, packed, 74c, and 94c. Bacon—Shoulders, sc.; clear-rib sides, 10c. Hams, 14415jc. Lard—Refined, 94c. Butter dult; western packed, 8a15c.; creamery, 15a20c. Eggs quiet at 14a15c. Petroleum nominal; refined, 74a71c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9a10c. Sugar steady; A soft, 64c. Whiskey quiet at \$1.15. Freights quiet.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUC-

OFFICE OF THE ENGINERS COMMISSIONER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1884.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at hisoffice until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, July
31, 1884. for CONSTRUCTING IN THE CITY
OF WASHINGTON, DESTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
24.500 LINEAL FEET OF TERRA-COTTAPIPE SEWERS, from 12th 24 Inches in dameter, and 51,600 LINEAL FEET OF BRICK and
ONCRETE SEWERS, from 2735 to 20 feet
in diameter interior dimension.

Blank forms of proposals and specifications can
be obtained at this office upon application therefor,
together with all necessary information, and bels
signs these forms will alone be considered.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bots or
parts of bids.

Major of Engineers U. S. A.
Engineer Commissioner,

District of Columbia. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour unchanged.
Wheat strong and higher; new No. 2 red,
89\(\frac{1}{2}\)90c. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 54\(\frac{1}{2}\)35c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 34c.
Pork firm. Lard firm at \$7. Bulk meats
quiet: shoulders, \$5.50; short rib, \$8.12\(\frac{1}{2}\).
Bacon firm; shoulders, \$6.75; short rib,
\$9.25; short clear, \$9.75. Whiskey firm
at \$1.67. Hogs active and firm; common
and light, \$4.25a\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.50; packing and butchers', \$5.15a\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.75.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Grain quiet.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 82a85c. Corn—No. 2
mixed, 50c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 34c.

BOOK AND JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
DESPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.